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Dr. Klapper's book conveys the impression that he must be a good teacher; and the book itself will certainly be stimulating and useful, not only to college students of the principles of educational practice but to their teachers as well.

H. C. DORCAS

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Bookkeeping, Introductory Course. By George W. Miner. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1914. Pp. 126. \$0.90.

This is an exact duplicate of the first 126 pages of the Complete Course in Bookkeeping by the same author. It develops the fundamental principles of bookkeeping and presents four sets, using journal and ledger in the first two, and journal, ledger, sales-purchase, and cash-books in the last two. There are supplementary exercises and reviews with each set.

The presentation of principles is clear and easily understood. The four sets and supplementary exercises furnish drill in the fundamentals of bookkeeping. The text is certainly one of the best on the market.

GEORGE A. BEERS

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Outlines of Economics, Developed in a Series of Problems. By Members of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Chicago. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. 160. \$1.00, postage extra (weight 26 oz.).

So far as the reviewer knows, this is the first collection of economic problems published for general use in this country since 1883 when Sumner's Problems in Political Economy appeared. That work consisted of about four hundred exercises classified under a dozen headings. The present book is also a collection of exercises but it is much more—an Outlines of Economics. Of the 144 pages of the book proper more than a fourth is devoted to analysis and brief exposition of the various topics. Much careful thought has evidently been given to the making of these analyses and the teacher will find them helpful and suggestive. In fact the book will likely find its greatest use among teachers rather than students. When put in the hands of students it is not expected that it will displace the usual textbook. While these problems may not often be answered with the exactness and certainty of questions in mathematics and physics, they serve to make economic doctrine more definite in the mind of the learner and to give that grasp and mastery of theory which can come only with its application. For example the question, "Suppose a sudden doubling of the amounts of all kinds of goods (by miracle, if you choose). Would values be affected?" (p. 54), though not drawn from "the familiar events of economic life," is admirably fitted to bring out the part played by marginal utility in the determination of value and also the fact of different